

An Announcement of Interest to Business Men



**Lateral
Sections
Built to
Join
Side by
Side**

We have completed a new line of Filing Devices, which we are now ready to supply direct from our store.

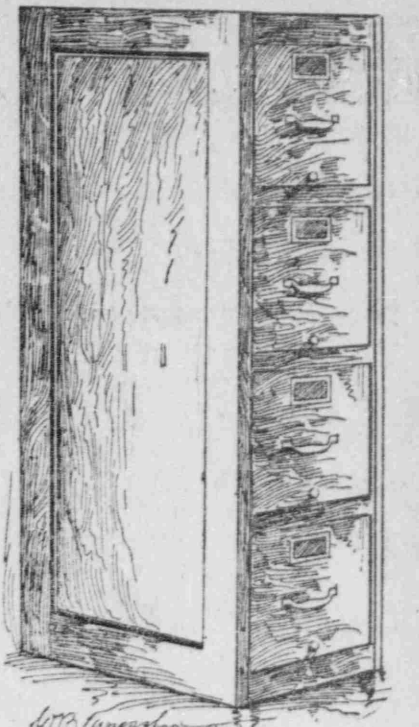
The new W. B. M. line of Vertical Devices, Standard Horizontal and Lateral Sections, Cabinets and Solid Cabinets, and Supplies is the last word in office filing furniture.

While we have sought carefully to secure a line which we could offer to Washington business men as the very best and latest thing in the market, and have succeeded, we are pleased to announce also that the W. B. M. line runs on an average from 18% to 20% LOWER IN PRICE than others.

Appearance, construction, material, and adaptability to the most modern and exacting demands of the business office have all been weighed in selecting for Washington the W. B. M. filing devices.

As you are passing, step into our office furniture department on Eleventh street, just below F, and look over the new W. B. M. goods. The salesmen are experts in supplying the needs of the business man.

**One Section,
Showing
Appearance
With
End Panels
Attached**



Applications of W. B. M. Filing Systems

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS

Cost Records. Manufacturing, Selling, Credit and Collections. Credit Information and Collection Follow Up. Employee Records. Character, Wages, Production Records. Freight Claims. Follow Up. Kila Record. Movement of Lumber, Temperature and Humidity Records. Ledgers. Sales and General Distribution of Accounts. List of Customers and Inquiry Follow Up. Mercantile Reports and Credit Information. Patterns, Drawings, and Tools. Indexing and Classifying. Quotations. Received and Given. Sales Records. Stock Records. Showing movement of incoming and outgoing stock. Vertical Filing. Correspondence, Orders, Catalogues, and Documents.

PROFESSIONAL

Architects. Drawings, Blueprints, Specifications. Clergymen. Church Records, Library Indexing. Dentists. Case History and Card Ledger. Doctors. Case Histories, Ledgers, Library Indexing. Engineers. Library Index, Clipping Filing, Drawings, Patterns. Lawyers. Docket Records, Document File, Collections.

MISCELLANEOUS

Building and Loan Association. Signature Records, Ledgers, Contracts. Banks and Trust Companies. Signature, Safety Deposit Records, Savings and Commercial Accounts. Hotels. Guests' Records, Forwarding Records, Ledgers. Insurance. Line Index. Expirations, Prospects, Follow Up. Ledgers and Societies. Membership Records. Public Service Corporations. Customers, Ledgers, Applications, Meter and Main Records, Purchases, etc. Publishers. Subscription Lists. Real Estate. Property Records and Prospects. V. M. C. A. Membership Records, Expirations, and Classifications. No matter what you have to file, there is a W. B. M. system and a W. B. M. cabinet, built in sections, made purposely for it.

COMBINATIONS



DESIGN

In design we have clung to the best standards in general outlines, choosing for Horizontal Sections a size 42 inches wide, in 17-inch and 26-inch depths, which gives the greatest variety of standard sizes with the least possible waste of space and capacity. In the Upright or Lateral Sections we have adopted a size 52 inches high and 27 inches deep.

In the Cabinet line we have conformed to the same general design and style of construction as our Standard Horizontal Sections. They differ only in width. They are the original line of small sections, which are uniform and can be stacked up with standard horizontal sections.

We have avoided everything freakish, and have adopted only designs which give our cabinets simple, plain, substantial beauty and strength, and a character, which place them in a class by themselves.

FINISH

We have adopted for our standard oak sections the new light finish. It gives a rich, light golden brown shade, and by a special process the flake is left its natural color. The result is unquestionably the most beautiful oak finish ever produced. We have a finish that absolutely will not mar, nor scratch white, and it is waterproof. It is a pure gum and oil finish left "dead" without gloss, guaranteed to remain the same always.

All sections are carefully finished throughout the inside in hard oil finish, precluding the possibility of the wood warping or twisting from climatic changes.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

To show the strength of the drawers and frictionless extension slides of a W. B. M. lateral section, a man weighing 200 pounds can safely stand on the end of a drawer when it is pulled out its entire length. We gladly put our cases to this severe test, although the most a vertical file drawer ever weighs, even when loaded, is scarcely 75 pounds.

Vertical filing cabinets are not purchased for a day or a year, but for the lifetime of a business, and should be no doubt that they will stand up under the hardest usage as long as they are in service.

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F St., Corner 11th

Founded 1861

Founded 1861

PRESIDENT TALKS ON ECONOMY PLAN

Federal Committees Hear
Method Outlined.

DILIGENT SCRUTINY URGED

Chief Executive Takes Exception to
Statements that Immense Sums of
Money Can Be Saved, but Wants to
Eliminate Treadmill Motion of
the Government Clerks.

President Taft does not indorse the statements attributed to members of Congress that immense sums of money can be saved in the operation of this government.

In an address to committees from the various departments which are to deal with economy and efficiency in the government service, delivered yesterday afternoon at the White House, the President had this to say regarding possible economies:

"I have asked you to come into my office because I want to make clear to you gentlemen, who represent the various departments, my personal interest in this inquiry into economy and efficiency of the government.

"While I cannot indorse all of the things that have been said as to the amount of money that can be saved yearly by a more economical and efficient administration of the government, I do thoroughly indorse the proposition that in government business, as in every other business, a close and diligent scrutiny will lead to economies.

"At the outset, before we begin our work, we are confronted by the difficulties which arise out of the confused and archaic system of displaying our expenditures. I refer to our estimates. While the law requires that the estimates be submitted to Congress in the usual form this year, I am desirous that point be given to the purpose of this inquiry by having the proposed expenditures reclassified, and thus reduced to a scientific basis, so there may be some common understanding as to what is meant when appropriations are asked for. At the

present time Congress appropriates large sums of money, leaving it to each administrative officer to make his own classification when he comes to expend the money. That practice makes intelligent judgment to economy and efficiency impossible; and so, before we get into the more interesting phase of this work, we have got to go right down deep and lay the foundation in the forms of the estimates and appropriations.

"My long experience in the government leads me to believe that while government methods are much criticised, the bad results—if we do have bad results—are not due to a lack of zeal or willingness on the part of the civil servants.

On the contrary, I believe that a fine spirit of willingness to work exists in the personnel, which, if properly encouraged, will produce results equal to those obtained by the best managed private corporations.

Reason for Savings.

"Now, we want economy and efficiency; we want savings, and savings for a purpose; we want to reduce the expenditures of the government, and we want to save money to enable the government to go into some of the beneficial projects which we are debarred from taking up now because we cannot increase our expenditures. Questions affecting the public health, new public works, and other beneficial activities of government can be furthered if we are able to get a dollar of value for every dollar of the government's money which we expend.

"One of the disappointing things about being President is that one comes in contact too little with the men down in the service whom we rely upon to do the day's work. I wish I might meet them and encourage them more frequently than I do. I realize that while there are about fifty of you here, you are a very small group. To you and to all your associates in the departments I wish to extend my thanks for the spirit of co-operation which you display. When we have completed the work, I ought to be able to receive daily, weekly, and monthly reports which will indicate clearly to me where the good administrators are—the men who ought to be encouraged and where the wasteful and inefficient ones are—men whose activities ought to be discouraged.

"There has been a good deal said in the newspapers about whom experts have been engaged for the purpose of reducing expenses. We have advisers. We have men who suggest. But we haven't any experts who are going to make these reductions, but you. If the reductions are made, it is the men in the departments, the committees who will be entitled to the credit, and all I am anxious to do is to have you know that it is upon you that we depend for this work, and that this work is not undertaken in any criticism of anybody in the departments; but it is a suggestion to the departments to do the work themselves and by their own investigation and their own energy and interest and effort. See it they cannot reduce what it costs to run the government.

Due Credit Promised.

"I do not think that I can emphasize that point too much. It is natural, if a man comes into your department and says, 'Why, you are running this department too extravagantly. I am here to show you how to economize,' for you to feel an intense antagonism to that man. What I want to impress upon you is that there is nobody investigating you, but that you are investigating yourselves; you are trying to determine what can be done to reduce expenditures and increase efficiency. I think you ought to embrace this work with earnestness and enthusiasm.

The work of a government clerk, of a division chief, of a bureau chief, may all fall into a dead routine where there is

nothing to gain, nothing ahead of you but to keep up a treadmill motion. That is what I wish to eliminate from your service if it is there. I want you to feel that there is something ahead that you can accomplish and that when you have accomplished it you will get the credit for it."

Department Representatives.

Those present at the conference were: State—Hon. Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State; Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service; William McNair, chief clerk. Treasury—J. L. Wilmeth, chief clerk; M. O. Chance, auditor for the Post-office Department; Lawrence O. Murray, Comptroller of the Currency. War—Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Capt. Fred W. Sladen, recorder; Brig. Gen. W. W. Waters, Brig. Gen. E. A. Gaffington, Assistant and Chief Clerk John C. Sedell. Justice—O. J. Field, chief clerk; S. W. Finch, chief of the Bureau of Investigation; J. H. Mackey, disbursing clerk. Post-office—T. L. Wood, chief clerk; Robert S. Sharp, chief post-office inspector; G. B. Thompson, superintendent of the division of supplies. Navy—Admiral Wainwright, Capt. R. C. Smith, Pay Inspector G. W. Simpson, Commander Philip Anderson, Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson, Commander J. M. Dyer. Interior—Don M. Orr, private secretary to the Secretary; Clement S. Lusk, chief clerk; Oscar Lawler, Assistant Attorney General. Agriculture—James Wilson, private secretary; G. O. McChes, solicitor; A. Zappone, chief of Division of Accounts and Disbursements; James H. Adams, Assistant Forester; C. C. Carroll, chief clerk, Bureau of Animal Industry. Commerce and Labor—Robert M. Pindell, Jr., chief clerk; W. E. Willoughby, Assistant Director of the Census; W. L. Solow, disbursing clerk; G. C. Wainwright, chief of Division of Publications; Robert O'Donnell, chief immigrant inspector, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Smithsonian—W. de C. Ravenel, administrative assistant of the United States National Museum. Civil Service Commission—G. R. Wales, chief examiner; J. T. Doyle, secretary. Commissioners of the District—Alonso Tweedale, Auditor of the District.

TRIAL FOR HOUSTON BEGINS WEDNESDAY

Forty-five Witnesses Coming
from Twelve States.

By agreement of counsel, the trial of James N. Houston, former Treasurer of the United States, jointly indicted with Harvey M. Lewis and Everett Dufour for alleged conspiracy in connection with the affairs of the National Trust Company, has been postponed until next Wednesday. Forty-five witnesses have been subpoenaed by the government from twelve States.

The indictment charges the formation of a conspiracy to solicit companies to make application for guaranty of their stock and bond issues, and to require an advance of 1 per cent on the issue, which, it is claimed, was divided among the promoters of the National Trust Company.

The government contends the guaranty of the trust company was worthless, although it advertised a capital of \$1,000,000. Former Treasurer Houston's name appeared on the literature of the trust company as its president. United States Attorney Wilson and Assistant United States Attorneys Huidkoper and Turner will conduct the prosecution, while Attorneys Henry E. Davis, John C. Gittings, George P. Hoover, Conrad H. Syme, and Michael W. Sullivan will represent the defendants.

Police of Sydney, Australia, pay 4 per cent of their wages to the superannuation fund.

TRUE REFORMERS HEAR GOOD TIDINGS

Director Griffin Explains Affairs of Organization.

A meeting of the United Order of True Reformers was held last night at True Reformers' Hall, Twelfth and U streets northwest, for the purpose of hearing a statement of the affairs of the order from W. R. Griffin, the Washington director.

He has just returned from Richmond, where he attended a meeting of the directors of the bank.

Mr. Griffin assured the members that the order was sound financially and that everything would come out all right. He said that the thing for the members to do was to stick together. He admitted that they had made a mistake in trying to run a bank, and assured his audience that the order would not attempt to do anything in the future that would in any way jeopardize the finances of the order.

In closing his remarks, Mr. Griffin said: "We have 60,000 members in the United States, and we desire them to be true to themselves, true to God, and true to their families, and by standing together under the most trying ordeals we will prove ourselves worthy of the best support of our best white friends."

"To-day Mr. Griffin will address a gathering of True Reformers in the Third Baptist Church, in Alexandria.

"BOOSTER MEETING" SUCCESS.

Endeavor Society Prays for Its Twenty-three Secretaries.

With a one-minute speech, asking all members of the Christian Endeavor Society present to include in their evening prayer a request for spiritual aid for the twenty-three secretaries of the organization who are scattered all over the world, Karl Lehmann, himself a secretary, opened the booster "meetin'" and reception, held last night at the Eastern Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Lehmann is now conducting a three weeks' campaign in Washington for the furtherance of the organization.

Three-minute speeches were made by D. C. Davis, vice president of the Christian Endeavor Union in the District; Horace R. Gillman, secretary of the union, and A. W. Starratt, superintendent of the press department and former president of the union. They dealt with the furtherance of Christian Endeavor work in the District.

Mrs. Lehmann spoke on the pledge. Elsie Allwine, president of the eastern division, and Leah Elwood, chairman of the reception committee, made short addresses.

After the speeches and an organ recital by Percy S. Foster, a reception was held in the main hall of the church, where refreshments were served. Philip Scantling, tenor soloist of the Church of the Covenant, and Charles Meyers, also a tenor, rendered several selections at the special request of Charles L. Niebel, pastor of the church, and President E. P. Gates, of the District of Columbia Christian Endeavor Union.

The audience showed appreciation of the songs, although Mr. Scantling did not do himself justice, owing to a slight cold, resulting from exposure to the storm Friday night.

DE LACY DEPLORES BAD CONDITIONS

Wants New Building for the House of Detention.

Judge William H. De Lacy announced yesterday that he will prepare for Congress the draft of a bill, which, if enacted, will make a radical change in the method of dealing with child offenders. Judge De Lacy declares that present conditions at the House of Detention are "a crime against childhood" and that the conditions in the building which houses the juvenile court are so inadequate that the vitiated atmosphere is enough to influence even the judge, jury, witnesses, and every one else concerned. As a result of the judge's determination that the Commissioners will be presented with proposed legislation providing for an appropriation of \$30,000 for a detention home and a similar sum for a modern building for the juvenile court.

Crime Against Children.

"Conditions at the House of Detention are very bad," said Judge De Lacy yesterday. "It is a crime against children to arrest them and make them stay there over night. What I want to see is the detention home right in one corner of this square in which the juvenile court now stands. I don't want a courthouse and detention home in the same building. The courthouse ought to be down in the same reservation with the city hall."

"At present we pay \$30 a year rent for this courthouse and \$300 a year for the House of Detention. The money represents 6 per cent on much more money than the two proposed buildings would cost. I would advocate no other changes. The detention home should remain under the supervision of the police department."

THREATENS LIVES OF HIS PROSECUTORS

Frank Dement to Face Trial for His Sanity.

Accused of threatening to take the lives of Ralph Given, prosecutor of the Police Court, and Harvey Given, assistant United States attorney, Frank Dement, gained much notoriety in the spring of 1906 when he was arrested on a charge of extreme cruelty to a woman and child, was again taken in custody yesterday by order of United States Attorney Wilson and remanded to the jail pending his trial before a jury, which will inquire into his mental condition.

When Dement was arrested in 1906, his wife, Mrs. Fannie Dement, testified that she had been kept a prisoner in two small rooms at their house, 911 Eighth street northwest, for eight weeks. Mrs. Dement said she was released by friends, to whom she sent word of her suffering. Dement was arrested when he appeared at the house after an all-day

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In response to a request from the students from a number of schools for Tuesday and Thursday night dictation, The Drillery has instituted two dictation classes for each of those nights—a slow class from 7 to 8, and a fast class from 8 to 9; both classes under the dictation of one of the best dictators in the country. Special rates for these exercises. Call 'Phone Main 2598, or come to The Drillery, 1190 New York avenue, and talk it over with us.

THE DRILLERY.

WALTER T. HOLT, President.
Piano and harmonium. Mr. Carl Holer. Voice. Mrs. W. H. Shurtz. Violoncello. Mr. William Green. Mandolin, banjo, and guitar. Mr. Hall and Miss A. L. Hall.

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To build tissue and produce fat. A tablespoonful before each meal is the dose prescribed by many physicians. The fact that pure Olive Oil is slightly laxative is why it is recommended as a stimulant agent to a sore stomach. Ours is made in California from the first pressing of selected olives, and is guaranteed absolutely pure.

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HALF BOTTLE . . 50c

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